

antibiotic), [whereby the formation of staphylococci mutant strains resistant to said  
peptidoglycan active agent is suppressed,] wherein each of said [amount of peptidoglycan  
active agent] lysostaphin and [said amount of] said cell-wall active antibiotic are [each]  
present in amounts [individually sufficient to be therapeutically] effective [against] to  
therapeutically treat a sensitive [staphylococci] staphylococcal infection if each of said  
lysostaphin and said cell-wall active antibiotic are administered individually and wherein the  
amounts are combined such that said lysostaphin and said cell-wall active antibiotic, when  
co-administered, suppress the formation of staphylococcal strains resistant to said  
lysostaphin, said cell-wall active antibiotic and combinations of said lysostaphin and said  
cell-wall active antibiotic.

Please add new Claims 18-22.

--18. A method of enhancing the effectiveness of lysostaphin as a bacteriocin  
by suppressing formation of staphylococcal strains resistant thereto, comprising combining an  
amount of lysostaphin independently effective in therapeutically treating a staphylococcal  
infection in a mammal with an amount of a cell-wall active antibiotic sufficient to treat,  
independently, a staphylococcal infection in a mammal, wherein both the lysostaphin and the  
cell-wall active antibiotic are present in amounts which, when co-administered, suppress the  
formation of staphylococcal strains resistant to the lysostaphin, the cell-wall active antibiotic  
and combinations of lysostaphin and the cell-wall active antibiotic.

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein said cell-wall active antibiotic is a  $\beta$ -lactam or  
a glycopeptide.

20. The method of Claim 19, wherein said cell-wall active antibiotic is a  $\beta$ -lactam.